



HARMONY HOPES OF DEMOCRATS ARE DISSIPATED

Eryan's Attitude Means
Fight at Start of
Convention.

BATTLE CENTRES AROUND PARKER

Nebraskan Appeals to Five Candidates for Presidential Nomination to Assist Him in Defeating Jurist for Temporary Chairman, Denouncing Him as Reactionary.

Baltimore, Md., June 21.—William J. Bryan's telegraphic note to five candidates for the presidential nomination—Speaker Clark, Governors Wilson, Foss and Baldwin and Mayor Gaynor—asking them to join him in opposition to the selection of Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, as temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention, on the ground that he was a conservative, dissipated tonight the faint hope of some of the leaders here that a fight at the opening of the convention might still be avoided.

The selection of Judge Parker yesterday sounded a call to arms, and today Mr. Bryan's note caused a general aligning of forces. Tonight the national committeemen were eagerly awaiting to hear what the replies of the five candidates would be to the Bryan inquiry before making any further move.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, with other Tammany chieftains, came over from New York tonight and was quickly in conference with those national committeemen who had voted for Judge Parker.

New York for Clark.
No denial that the leaders of the movement for Speaker Clark's nomination had joined with the Parker forces was forthcoming during the day, and it was reported that the result in New York's ninety votes being cast for Clark for the nomination.

National committeemen standing by Parker openly declared that Bryan would be defeated in the national committee even if he accepted a proxy from some committeeman and appeared in opposition to Judge Parker.

Representative Henry, from Texas, who was regarded as the Wilson candidate for temporary chairman, tonight came out with a declaration that the progressives cannot and will not agree to the selection of Judge Parker, a known reactionary, for temporary chairman to preside over a convention in which a very large majority of the delegates are genuinely progressive.

"We will not support Judge Parker, but fight his selection before the full committee and if necessary carry the contest into the convention. It may be stated as a certainty that an overwhelming progressive majority will not tolerate a reactionary presiding at the key-note speech after he and those who have with him have lost in the primaries and conventions. Mr. Bryan is right, and I shall be found fighting in the front with him."

There was no end of conferences today between the various committeemen to discuss the situation and prepare the plans for a fight. Former National Chairman Thomas Tamm, of Indiana, declared for harmony and hoped that everything could be settled satisfactorily. To his friends he said:

"We voted for Judge Parker with no intent to affront Mr. Bryan or any man. Mr. Parker is a good Democrat, a former nominee of the party, and has always been loyal. He stumped the country for Mr. Bryan from Maine to California four years ago and paid his own expenses. We had hoped that the present party harmony would be maintained and no one would disturb it."

McGraw Calls It Unfair.
John T. McGraw, national committeeman from West Virginia, said that the outlining of the temporary chairmanship up to the candidate was not fair. "What could Speaker Clark say?" asked Mr. McGraw. "What could Governor Wilson say? Just what he said before, that he had no candidate for temporary chairman and that any fair man would suit him."

Judge Hudspeeth, national committeeman from New Jersey, said Governor Wilson had no candidate and that any fair-minded man was agreeable to him. Judge Hudspeeth said he had hoped that the convention would designate a progressive man to represent the spirit of the country.

Judge Parker's friends kept in close touch with the progress of affairs throughout the day and declared that there was no doubt that the fight had come with Mr. Bryan and that he would be beaten.

Just what the attitude of the Southern delegates would be over the fact that Mr. Bryan did not send his note to Representative Oscar Underwood, a presidential candidate of Alabama, caused much speculation. Underwood's candidacy is favored by several Southern delegations, and their caucuses here are awaited with interest.

National committeemen favorable to Governor Wilson's candidacy said that they were positive that Speaker Clark and his friends had joined with the Parker people, but confidently asserted that Mr. Clark could not swing the delegates with him when it came to an open fight on the floor of the convention between what Mr. Bryan has called reactionaries and progressives.

Bryan's Appeal.
Chicago, June 21.—William J. Bryan, when informed of Judge Parker's acceptance, said he had nothing to add to his former statement to-day when he telegraphed to five of the presidential candidates appealing to them to join in preventing the election of Judge Parker as temporary

SUNDAY MORNING MAY SEE FINISH OF CONVENTION

Republican Leaders
Hope to Nominate
by That Time.

CONDITION IS UNPRECEDENTED

This Will Be Fifth Day and Permanent Organization Has Not Been Effected—Taft Victories Continue, and Roosevelt Forces Show No Signs of Bolting.

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—The Taft forces in the Republican National Convention to-day further demonstrated their control of that body. The convention took up piecemeal the contests from many States, and in each instance the Taft delegates were declared entitled to their seats by majorities ranging from a high-water Taft vote of 565 to 461 to a narrow margin of 512 to 529. The latter vote was in the California case, in which the convention rules for selection of delegates by congressional districts came into conflict with the State primary law providing for a State-wide vote on all delegates. Through the technicality the Taft forces claimed the two delegates from the Fourth District. The case was bitterly fought, and the voting was followed with the greatest interest, especially when it was seen that the Taft people were losing many of the delegates that had been with them in other contests. Despite the fact that the Roosevelt people were defeated in all their fights to-day, there was no indication of a bolt. Some of the Roosevelt leaders had feared that the Californians might like matters into their own hands and fail to observe the Roosevelt program of sitting through the convention to the end and then possibly taking independent action. But their fears proved groundless.

When adjournment was taken to-night until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the Texas and Washington contest cases still remained to be dealt with, and there was likelihood of more bitterness between the opposing forces.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt watched to-day's proceedings from the galleries for several hours. After the test vote on California and the victory of the Taft forces in this fight she left the building.

To-morrow the convention enters its fifth day and still is proceeding under temporary organization, a condition unprecedented in the history of the party. The leaders are going at their task in earnest to-morrow, and although many doubt their inability to do so, are going to try to get through with the nominations and everything else before adjourning early Sunday morning.

Meet Third Defeat.
The Roosevelt forces met their third defeat in the Republican National Convention this afternoon.

By a vote of yeas 565 to 495 yeas, the convention voted to table a resolution of Governor Hadley which would have prevented any of the contested delegates voting on any of the cases reported by the credentials committee.

The first vote of the convention to-day was 558 to 502.

The second, on Hadley's original proposition to the same effect was 564 to 510.

With the announcement of the result of the first roll call it was declared that the Roosevelt forces would "go straight down the line" fighting every case, and demanding a roll call on each.

The credentials committee had voted to submit to the convention its report on the Alabama contests. Roosevelt members, led by Henry and Halber, had made a vigorous attempt to delay this action. When the convention came to order Chairman Root announced the first business to be the report of the committee on credentials.

The report recommended the seating of the Taft delegates in the Ninth Alabama District and sustained the national committee.

R. R. McCormick, of Illinois, presented a minority report in favor of the Roosevelt contestants.

The minority statement was read. It protested that J. C. Adams, Henry, C. A. Warnke, of Texas, and W. C. Dovel, of Washington, had no right to sit in the credentials committee because they had been seated from States whose delegates had been contested in their own cases.

The report protested also against the sitting on the credentials committee of five members who had been members of the national committee, because they had already passed upon the contests.

In conclusion the minority report recommended the seating of the Roosevelt delegates from the Ninth Alabama District.

When the reading had been concluded, Governor Hadley moved that the minority report favoring the seating of the minority delegates be substituted for the majority and Hay, of California, seconded the motion.

An unknown delegate moved to lay the motion upon the table.

Meanwhile, Governor Hadley asked unanimous consent for Mr. McCormick to read a further statement from the minority.

Several delegates arose, but before a protest could be registered, Senator Root added with a pounding of the gavel, "The chair hears none."

Governor Hadley presented a resolution which would prevent a vote on the question by any of the delegates now under contest.

Walker Makes Motion.
Chairman Root announced that it was Robert J. Walker, a Virginia del-

One Little Woman Who Set Ten Thousand Persons Wild



Mrs. W. A. Davis, of Chicago, around whom centred the most remarkable demonstration at the Republican National Convention.

COLONEL'S PLANS GROW INDEFINITE

His Name May Not Go Before Present Convention. If He Leads Independent Ticket His Convention Will Not Be Held Until After Public Sentiment Has Shown There Is Demand for It. His Lines Shattered and Leaders Differ as to What Course to Pursue.

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—If Colonel Roosevelt eventually heads an independent ticket, it seems certain to-night that the convention which will name him will be held at a time considerably after the adjournment of the Republican National Convention, now in session in this city. As a result of the decisive votes of to-day's proceedings of the convention, particularly that on the Fourth California District contest, and after a day's sober reflection on the part of his close friends and advisers, the plan for a continuation of the present convention, as outlined yesterday, practically had been abandoned.

If, furthermore, Roosevelt is placed in nomination before the convention now in session, it will not be of his planning or with his sanction, but the individual action of some of his enthusiastic supporters. These points in the otherwise somewhat indefinite Roosevelt program were made clear to-night by Colonel Roosevelt himself and confirmed by some of his closest advisers.

Hadley's Cling to Original Plan.
Some of Colonel Roosevelt's more radical supporters still cling to the belief that it would be wise to carry out their original plan, which in effect was stoutly to maintain that the Republican convention is irregular and illegal, and after its adjournment to proceed with an organization in the same hall and name their ticket, with Mr. Roosevelt at its head. Colonel Roosevelt, however, to-day refused to sanction this plan. He did not forbid it. He still maintains that he is bound to obey the wishes of his supporters and that he is willing, as he expressed it yesterday in his statement, "personally to bear the responsibility."

He let it be known to-day, however, that he did not regard such an idea as entirely practicable. Should the nomination be offered to him under such circumstances, it is not his intention to decline, but he believes the wiser course would be to defer final action along such lines for a few weeks. His idea, as explained to-day, is that his supporters shall return to their homes and learn the sentiment in their own communities. A month or six weeks later, should conditions warrant, his leaders from the different parts of the country will assemble to determine whether there exists a sufficiently widespread sentiment to justify the creation of a new party. If the decision is in the affirmative, a national convention will be held.

Colonel Roosevelt said to-night he would adhere to the course which he has mapped out, regardless of what the Roosevelt delegates to the convention decide upon. He has taken a position apart from the present struggle, with the idea that so long as the seventy-eight delegates whom he says are his are not seated he cannot be influenced by any act of the national convention. If the bulk of his delegates choose to follow the course which he has mapped out, he expects to preserve the present organization of his forces. If only a handful should decide at the final count to stand with him, his decision will not be influenced.

Has Made His Final Position Known.
Colonel Roosevelt's only statement to-day in regard to his position was that he has finally stated his intentions and that there could be no change in them. He said that the situation was so unsettled that neither he nor any other man could foresee the events of the next few days.

It is his confident belief that a decided protest in every section of the country will be made when the facts in connection with the seating of his delegates become known, and that this protest will foment until it develops into a formidable movement. Such a movement, he believes, will not be entirely partisan, but will come from the plain people of all parties, to whom he has made his appeal during his campaign for the Republican nomination. If he were to lead an independent ticket, he said, he would carry the fight into the South with as much vigor as into the North, with the idea of attracting to his standard all those who believe as he does.

Colonel Roosevelt says he needs no sympathy, and no matter what the outcome may be, the fight, he says, has been one worth making, win or lose, and his own position cannot be changed by the outcome.

There is a division among the leaders as to what part of his following will stand by him to the extent of severing their ties with the party. Colonel Roosevelt's belief, as stated by his friends, is that, although a considerable number of his leaders will feel that they cannot take the final step with him, a majority of them will do so. Of the opinion of the mass of Roosevelt delegates he has no knowledge. Most of them, it was pointed out, are men who have strong personal reasons for remaining with the party, and will wish to ascertain the sentiment of their supporters at home before committing themselves.

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HERCULEAN TASK FOR CONVENTION

Seems Almost Impossible to
Crowd Work of Three
Days Into One.

TAFT ON FIRST BALLOT

Third Candidate Talk Dropped,
and Roosevelt Out of
Running.

Chicago, June 21.—The Republican leaders directing the affairs of the Republican National Convention are going to try to-morrow to crowd the work of three days into one. With perfect organization yet to be effected, with several important contest cases yet to be heard, with rules to adopt, platform to be thrashed out and nominations for President and Vice-President to be made, the convention will be called to order at 10 A. M., and every possible effort will be made to dispose of the accumulated business before adjournment of the session is taken.

It seemed a foregone conclusion to-night that President Taft would be renominated on the first ballot. Mr. Taft's name was presented to the convention, and he was elected by a "tainted convention" if his wishes were followed. Talk of a compromise candidate, dropped two days ago, showed no sign of revival. It was generally believed that the delegates instructed for Colonel Roosevelt would offer his name despite his expressed desire.

Fight Not Abandoned.
The Roosevelt forces have not abandoned their general fight in the convention by any means, and a hard struggle is in prospect to-morrow over the Texas and Washington contests.

The new rules, which the Roosevelt people say are framed to perpetuate the present system of control of a national convention, are sure to precipitate a heated debate, while the platform may be assailed by the La Follette delegates as well as some of the progressives in the Roosevelt faction. So it is with some trepidation that the leaders look forward to-night to accomplishing the herculean task before them by Sunday morning.

The platform makers determined to-night to disregard entirely the question of tariff, and to concentrate on the issue of a compromise candidate. The platform committee has been reached in committee on tariff, the platform declaring the tariff to be a matter for consideration and recommendation by the tariff board.

Justice Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, evidently disturbed by the prominence given his name in talk of a compromise candidate several days ago, has sent two telegrams to Senator Taft, couched in most positive terms, to the effect that his name must not be considered under any circumstances for the presidential nomination; that if he were nominated he would be under the embarrassing necessity of declining the honor, so that the convention would have to

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FRANCHISE FORCED THROUGH COUNCIL BY VOTE OF 29 TO 7

Henry Anderson Issues
Sensational Statement
in Regard to Council-
man Cease.

QUOTES HIM AS TRYING TO HOLD UP BOTH SIDES

Rising to Point of Personal
Privilege, Accused Councilman
Denies Charge Printed by Vir-
ginia Railway and Power Com-
pany, and Gives His Version
of Conversation With Thomas
P. Bryan—Admits He Tried to
Get Price on New Company's
Stock—Anderson Declares
Cease Said He Wanted Big
Commission for Arranging
Deal.

Coming as a highly interesting feature of the granting of the franchise to the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company by the Common Council last night is the part played by George M. Cease, a member of the expiring Council from old Monroe Ward, who voted for the ordinance. He is charged with having tried to conduct negotiations for the sale of the Richmond and Henrico properties to the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and is quoted as having said that he "tried to make a big commission by holding up both sides."

Henry W. Anderson, of counsel for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, is sponsor for the latter statement.

In the Council meeting last night, Mr. Cease explained his position, telling of a conversation with Thomas P. Bryan, in which a possible purchase was discussed. He denied that he ever secured a price from the Richmond and Henrico, and said, in fact, that he could secure no information from that concern.

Company Makes Charge.
In an advertisement published yesterday afternoon, the Virginia Railway and Power Company made this assertion:

"During the construction of the Richmond and Henrico Railway and since that time different interests in this property have been approached on a number of occasions, by persons claiming to be authorized to speak for the Richmond and Henrico interests with a view to negotiating a sale of the property to us. The price suggested has always been excessive, and the suggestion has been declined."

When the matter was discussed by the representatives of the company, they have been separately approached by gentlemen of this city—one of them a member of the City Council asking for this special meeting and the other formerly interested in the Richmond and Henrico properties—to "show" if we would purchase this property. One of these gentlemen stated that he had talked with Mr. Forbe on the subject. The matter was discussed, but the price suggested was excessive, and this committee declined to consider it at that price."

Mr. Cease Explains.
Rising to a question of personal privilege, Mr. Cease said that the Common Council last night, Mr. Cease said, "About six weeks ago I was in the office of Thomas P. Bryan. The franchise was mentioned, and Mr. Bryan said it was only a matter of time when one company would have to buy out the other. He could not exist. Then why do you not buy? I asked Mr. Bryan. He said they would buy. Then he said, 'I would like to see the Virginia Railway and Power Company buy the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company.' I asked, 'At a price,' replied Mr. Bryan. 'I have been offered,' was my next question."

Mr. Bryan replied that he would not say that it had. He did not say that it had not.

Tried to Make Deal.
Then I got busy to see if I could buy the Richmond and Henrico. I could not get a price, and the best evidence of this is that I never went back to Mr. Bryan's office or to Mr. Forbe's office. I was in the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and had not and have never had, any information which would prompt or allow me to say to the Virginia Railway and Power Company or to any body else that I could sell the stock of the Richmond and Henrico, or any part of it, at any price. I only took the matter up because Mr. Bryan suggested it."

Held Up Both Sides.
The following statement was made later by Henry W. Anderson, who had been Mr. Cease's explanation.

The statement in the bulletin published this afternoon referred to Mr. Cease and was made on the authority of Mr. Forbe, who said that about two weeks ago Mr. Bryan stated to me that Mr. Cease had come to him, he being an attorney for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and had stated that he (Cease) either controlled or could obtain control of the entire capital stock of the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company. Mr. Bryan repeated the statement to me this morning, and was present at my office when I dictated my statement, and verified the same. Mr. Bryan is, I understand, one of the city to-night."

Mr. Cease stated to me this afternoon that his position had been mis-understood; that he had never had any control of the stock, and his only object had been to try to negotiate a sale and make a big commission "by holding up both sides."

HENRY W. ANDERSON.

Members Refuse to Hear
City Attorney, and Then
Shut Off All Debate
Over Protest.

RAILROADED BY METHOD NEVER KNOWN BEFORE

Motion to Delay Hearing So
That Record Could Be Printed
Quickly Voted Down—Petition
From Stockholders of Old
Company Not Permitted to Be
Read, While Richmond and
Henrico Friends in Chamber
Applaud Wildly as Vote Is
Announced—Ordinance Read
Without Discussion, After
Which Steam Roller Was Put
to Work.

Practically without debate, and with no consideration given to essential details, the Common Council last night adopted an ordinance intended to give to the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company a fifteen-year franchise to use any and all of the streets of the city for the distribution of light, power, and for the extension of its street car system. The final vote was 29 to 7.

Methods were used at which Victor Rosewater and William Barnes, Jr., might turn green with envy. The ordinance was adopted at a special meeting, called at the instance of officials of the company which is to benefit by the franchise. Members of many years experience said that never before had they seen a franchise voted on at the first meeting at which it was reported from the committee.

The Council refused to give thirty minutes to representatives of each side for discussion, in the face of a petition signed by Richmond stockholders of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, representing \$4,250,000 of invested capital and leading citizens of the community, asking to be heard.

It would not even have read the ordinance as framed by the subcommittee of the Committee on Streets, over which six months time and labor had been expended, had it not been for the City Attorney early in the meeting, members favoring the franchise using his presence as an argument against a motion to lay the matter on the table until the next regular meeting, yet no one asked him to remain, and he might as well have remained.

Beyond a few desultory remarks by Mr. Powell on the proposition to put the matter of discounts into the ordinance, no member gave a reason why the ordinance should be passed, and passed in extraordinary session.

May Pay Bill.
So determined were the advocates of the franchise to force a vote last night that they passed a paper which, as pointed out by Mr. Pollock, is so ill-considered and so loosely drawn that the company might as well insure that the franchise will remove its property from the city's streets at the expiration of the time limit, it may defy the city and make the municipality pay for the remnants of its business career.

Competition of the sort contemplated, under existing conditions in Richmond, said Councilman Gilbert K. Pollock, in explaining his negative vote, is a fallacy. He asserted his belief that Richmond is enjoying electric light cheaper than in any other city of its size, and that the service rendered is second to none.

"Where regulation is a bad," he said, "competition is a mistake. There are members here voting on a matter which they have never really considered. They have sent for the City Attorney and have not asked him a question."

Result of Roll Call.
The final vote on the adoption of the ordinance was as follows:
Ayes—Batkins, Blake, Bowden, Bowman, Brown, Burke, Butler, Cease, Gil, Haddon, Hirschberg, Hobson, Huber, Jones, Lumsden, Pollard, Powell, Powers, R. R. McCormick, S. C. Dovel, Ellis, Reade, Uhl, Senator Selph, Sullivan, Umlauf, Weston, Wilshire, Workman—29.

Noes—Ferguson, Felter, Miller, Mills, Plummer, Pollock, Vanderlehr—7.
Absent—Bradley, Peters, Richardson, Rogers—4.

Made in the Parks.
Before the Council adjourned, it suspended the rules and passed an ordinance appropriating \$2,000 for music in the parks for the remainder of the season. The amount is to be expended under the direction of the committee on Public Grounds and Buildings. The vote was: Ayes, 30; noes, 6.

Councilman H. R. Pollard, Jr., presided in the absence of President R. Lee Peters. The report of the Committee on Streets concerning the ordinance was made the order of business.

Mr. Mills moved that the report and ordinance be laid on the table until the next regular meeting of the body. He thought the members unprepared to vote.

This Council," he said, "ought to adopt its own franchise, such a franchise as it desires to sell for the benefit of the people of the city, rather than one prepared and advocated by an interested corporation."

Want Original Printed.
Mr. Pollock wanted to amend by having the ordinance printed, along

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